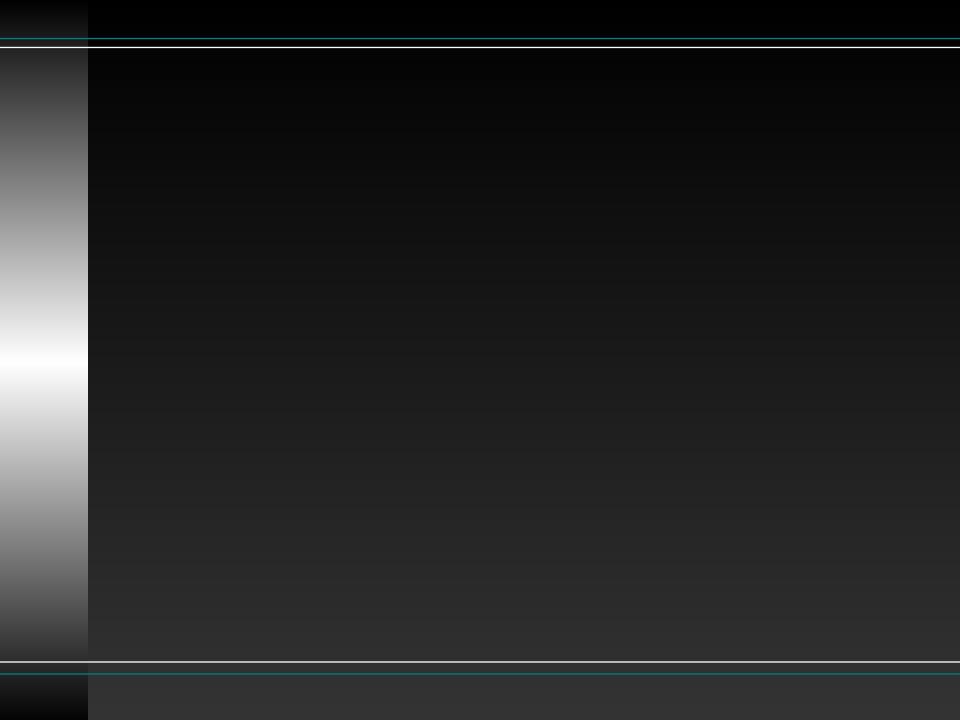




#### **OVERVIEW**

- Case Study Characteristics
- Develop a Case Study
- Preparing for a Case Study
- Facilitation of a Case Study
- Evaluating Learning Outcomes



#### <u>Definition</u>

 Documented study of a specific real-life situation, used as an instructional method. Students read and analyze the prescribed cases and present their interpretations or solutions based upon reasoning

## Advantages

- Develop new insights
- No follow-up evaluation necessary
- Student input
- Evaluation is inherent
- Emphasizes practical thinking!!!



## Advantages Cont.

- Simulates real life conditions
- Introduction of complex information
- HIGHE LEARN

# Disadvantages

- Time consuming
- Instructor expertise must be high
- Class size/Student involvement
- Lower levels of cognitive domain
- Material may become outdated

#### Characteristics



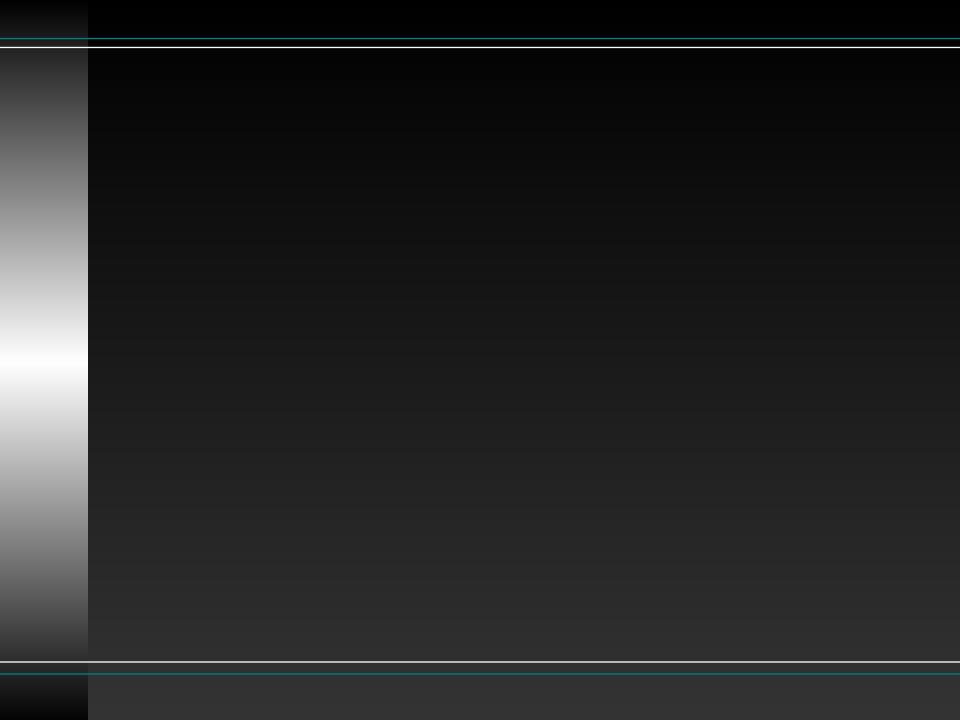
#### Do **NOT** use for...

- Introducing new instructional information
- Presenting several new ideas

#### Characteristics

 Could have multiple correct answers

 Much of the information collected is retrospective data, recollections of past events, and is therefore subject to the problems inherent to memory



# Developing a Case **Stasie Kernel**

 The case kernel is a short, dramatic statement that captures the students' attention



The case kernel should contain...

#### Case Kernel

- The main characters
- A clear idea of the basic problems
  - dilemmas
  - complexities
  - ambiguities of the case story
- A clear idea of what events "carry" or "create" the dilemmas/etc

# Case Blueprint

- Is an outline of the case
- List In bullet style format
- List the items in chronological order (not required but easier writing later)
- Change descriptive information (character names, locations, dates, etc)
- In "Back in the Fight" the case blueprint would look something like this:
  - Wallace Deployed to Baghdad in March 2003.
  - Wallace was on the Drill Field during 9/11 and he was from New York.

#### **Plot Points**

- Summarize the case into several plot points.
- Arrange the bullets into several plot points

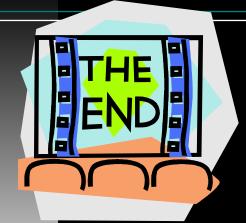
#### **Plot Points**

- Dramatize your plot points in a clear, chronological manner
- Plot points should engage the reader and pull them along effortlessly



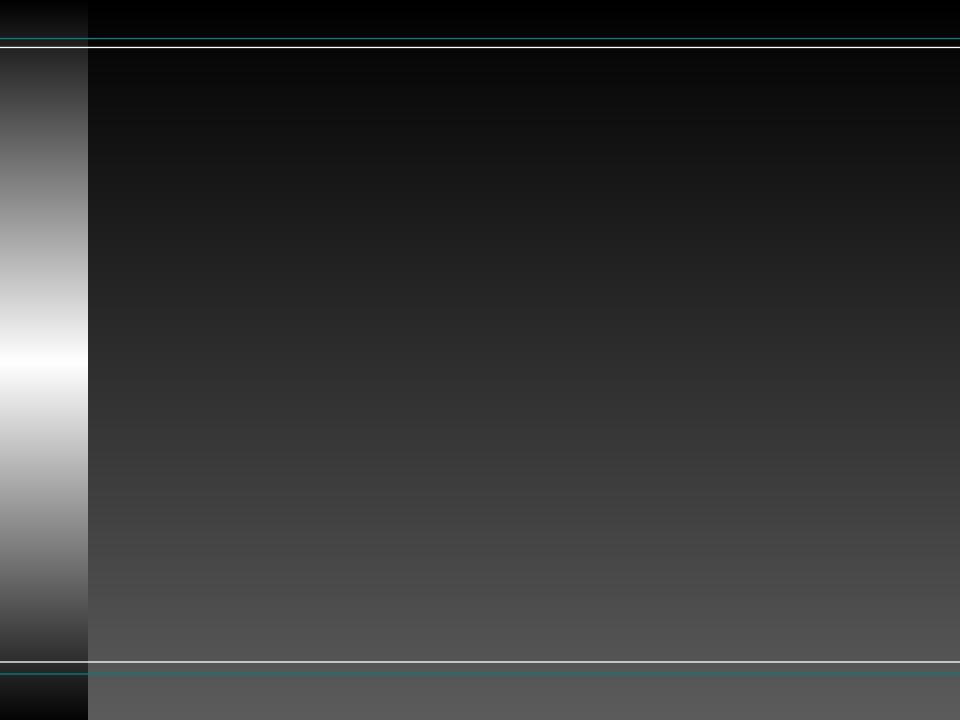
## Case Story Format

- Take the dramatized plot points and fill in the dialogue
- Create a hook to capture the readers attention
- Write in past tense and thirdperson
- Develop questions that will have the students assume the roles of the characters in the case story



#### End the case

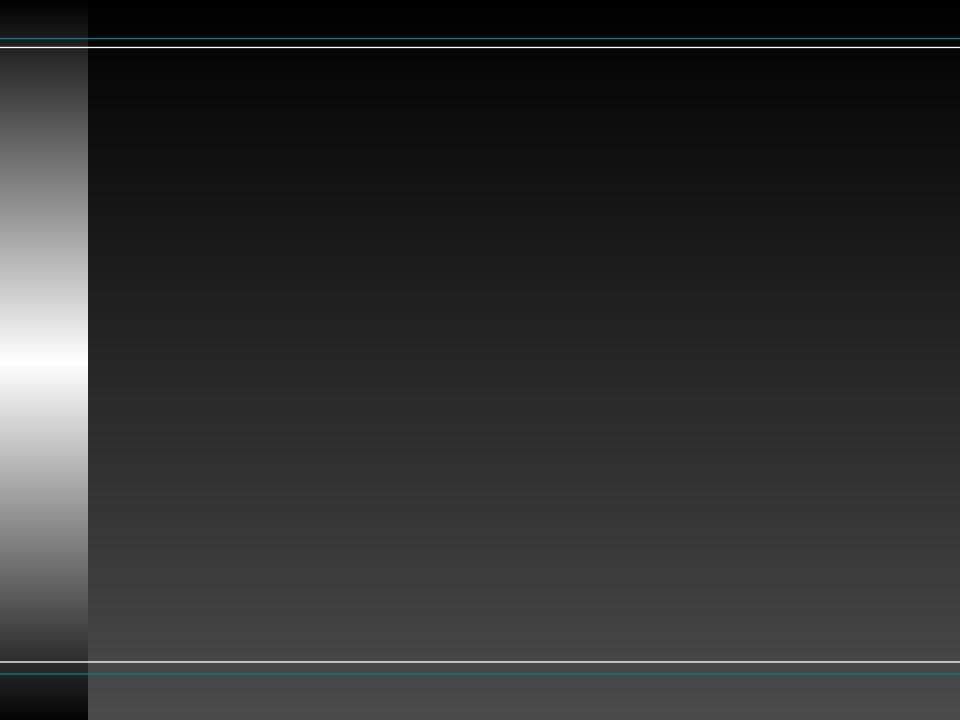
- A happy conclusion is not necessary in a case story
- End the case in a way that emphasizes the problem that exists, a complex situation, or an ambiguity that is unresolved



#### Prepare for Case Study

- Gathering required materials
- Ensure learning outcomes can be reached
- Guiding questions (assume roles)
- Discussion notes
- Logistics notes
- Preparation of learning environment





It's time to start the case!!!

- Pass out case study
- Establish ground rules

#### **Examples:**

- Profanity
- Respect the opinions of others
- Inform students of sensitive issues



#### Introduce the Case

- Have all read the case
- One student brief the facts
- Second student elaborate
- Gain different perspectives

# DEMONSTRATION

Resolve Conflict

Non-Verbal communication

- Rules of the road for case study
  - Listen and remember
  - Support each position as it emerges
  - Contest each position as it evolves
  - Be "the unexpected"
  - Limit lectures
  - Humor is OK

- Dynamics of a case study
  - Time
  - Pace
  - Involvement
  - Flow

#### End the Discussion

- Give a verbal warning
- Take final comments
- Summarize the case
- Always cover actual case outcome



